

PERSONAL STORIES

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

When Father Damien died on Molokai, about twenty years ago, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of an American, who voluntarily went into exile to devote his life to the care of the lepers of Hawaii. This American was Ira B. Dutton, a man in the early prime of life, sometime soldier in the United States army. Thirtieth Michigan Volunteers, an officer in the quartermaster's department, and later in charge of the Southern war claims of Tennessee.

He was handsome, talented, and beloved by his friends, but for some reason his life was not a happy one. On account of a fancied shrinking of duty he decided to select some task which would require great personal sacrifice, and then devote the rest of his existence to it. For a time he was a novice in the monastery of Trappist monks at Gethsemane, Ky., and much of the medieval austerity of that quiet institution must have fallen into his heart to direct his after life. An incident in which he figured gave James Lane Allen the suggestion for the well-known short story called "The White Cow." One day as a young woman was riding past the monastery her horse slipped and fell, frightening her so badly that she fainted. The future hero of Molokai witnessed the accident and promptly rescued the young woman. Some time after, when Mr. Allen visited the place, the affair was mentioned in his presence, and the well-known piece of fiction resulted. "The White Cow" is all fiction except the mere fact that an accident occurred in front of the monastery. The young lady who was rescued never met afterward, and neither ever knew the identity of the other.

When Ira Dutton chose the ascetic life that a Brother must lead in the service of the lepers, he renounced the world forever, donned garments of plainest linen, exiled himself on Molokai, and began the revolving task of driving the sores of the afflicted people. To-day he is simply known as "Brother Joseph," the name given him when he was baptized into the Catholic Church. He moves quietly among the people whose life he has chosen to share, but the whole world is eager to praise and commend him for his work.

Judge Lewis Jordan, formerly of Corydon, Ind., now chief of a division of the Treasury department in Washington, finds recreation and amusement in poking about antique shops and second-hand furniture stores. While nosing around in a Georgetown shop a few weeks ago, he came upon a mahogany desk covered with dirt and showing the neglect of years. He scraped through to the wood and found it to be a remarkably fine bit of mahogany, so he took it for \$25. When he had peeled off two or three layers of dirt, and had cleaned up the drawers, he was amazed to find this description: "Presented to his excellency Andrew Jackson, by his friend, Caleb Pierce." Mr. Jordan was delighted, and at once began an investigation. He found that the desk was the one which Old Hickory had used while President of the United States. The association of ladies who take care of the Hermitage, the old States home, near Nashville, are negotiating with Mr. Jordan for the purchase of the desk.

Probably the best known poultry authority in America is Grant M. Curtis, president of the American Poultry Association, president of the Cyphers Incubator Company, and editor and proprietor of the Reliable Poultry Journal. If you are ever in doubt about anything pertaining to poultrydom, ask Curtis. He is one of those restless, tireless fellows who can have more fun at work than doing anything else. He used to be a reporter in Quincy, Ill., years ago, and when he got the "hen fever" his boss took him in the front room and gave him a fatherly talking to. The old man deplored the fact that the poultry craze was going to spoil a good newspaper man. It did spoil Curtis, as far as being a hired man was concerned, but his troubles have been ever in the ascendancy since that time.

He has a number of strings to his bow, and each one is a blue ribbon. The Reliable Poultry Journal is a power and a big money earner. The Cyphers concern is the giant of the incubator world. The great plant in Buffalo has more than five acres of manufacturing and floor space. It has a string of branches across the continent, and agencies and distributing depots in the principal cities of twenty foreign countries. Curtis has made a personal study of poultry conditions in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany and Russia, and has been granted two patents covering improvements on his hatching machine. Although he is prominent and prosperous, he sticks right to the gait that brought him through. He wears as hard as ever, and his most precious possession is a chewing gum. Grant Curtis belongs to the species of American that never will down—that was born to be on top.

Stephen Vail, son of Alfred Vail, who co-operated with Morse and Henry in the invention of the telegraph, and grandson of Stephen Vail, who built the first steam engine that ever propelled a ship across the ocean, is one of the most interesting men to be met about Washington. He is a man of great learning, a musician of more than ordinary ability, and a lover of mechanics. It has been the earnest endeavor of his life to correct the popular errors regarding the early history of the electric telegraph, maintaining that the share his father had in that enterprise was far greater than is usually accepted.

Not only was his father a partner of Morse, as is shown by the contract between them, made in 1837, after Alfred Vail had seen Prof. Morse's first crude model, but he had an important part in the development of the instrument. The writings of all those scientists who have made a complete study of the question justify Mr. Vail in his efforts to preserve to his father's name that honor which is its due. In the words of the Hon. Amos Kendall, friend and associate of both Morse and the elder Vail: "If justice be done, the name of Alfred Vail will forever stand associated with that of Samuel F. B. Morse in the history and introduction to public use of the electro-magnetic telegraph."

While Mr. Vail's voluminous scrapbooks contain the history of the telegraph from its infancy until the present day, there are other subjects in them none the less interesting. Many years ago he began clipping odd bits of humor and stray newspaper and magazine items that pleased him. These he collected with infinite pains, and now he will permit his chosen friends to have a peep into one book which contains 2,000 jokes about kissing. Another is devoted to music,

and so on. His collection of limericks was so large and interesting that he consented to have it published a few years ago by a New York publishing house. It appeared under the title "Limerick Lyrics." What a Godsend Stephen Vail's scrap books would be to some sad, tired fuddy duddy!

The list of inventors show many queer apprenticeships, but the case of Luther C. Crowell, of Hoe & Co., New York, is unique, in that he learned the tricks of the trade by using each invention as a tool for the next. He began as a sailor before the mast, and was altogether unsuspecting of the gift of invention which he possessed. His first patent was a paper bag, especially adapted to the needs of sailors. He studied the process carefully, and attempted to patent a machine for folding the bag, but this claim was rejected. The interests of the company who had done his original folding, and by way of settling the difficulty, Crowell was taken into the firm.

Here he went from folding bags to envelopes, then to newspapers, and finally to printing presses which would print and fold at the same time. He is the inventor of the web printing press. Every difficulty in his way was obviated by a new invention and a new patent. He has never been taught anything at all about practical mechanism. He merely worked as his experience taught him, and each step in his upward journey is duly recorded in the Patent Office, where he has more than 300 patents, which is regarded evidence of a rarely prolific brain.

Up at Murray Bay, where Secretary Taft and Mr. Justice Harlan repair for their summer vacation, there is a very excellent golf course made especially for these two lovers of the game. On this course they play out all their differences of the winter, and each boasts that either of them makes between the summers must be vindicated to the other on this distinguished ground. Secretary Taft is rather proud of his prowess at the game, and naively calls himself a "golf fiend." Justice Harlan, however, disclaims any extravagant love for it, and resents somewhat his reputation for "driving and putting." Ex-Secretary Shaw tried his hand at it, too, but gave it up after a few futile efforts to control the direction of the little ball. One day he said to Secretary Taft: "Don't you play golf at Murray Bay with Justice Harlan?" "I do," said Mr. Taft. "Well, I hear that he doesn't relish being called a 'golf fiend.'" "That just goes to show," replied the War Secretary, "what I've always told you—that no judge is competent to sit on his own case."

It is said that Mrs. Grover Cleveland has a memory for faces and names that is about the most remarkable on record. One day when she was living in the White House she chanced to learn from a young business girl that the one dream of her life was to go to a real reception at the White House. A card of invitation for the next reception reached the delighted girl, whose cup of joy was filled to overflowing when Mrs. Cleveland spoke to her by name and recalled to a few words the events of their previous meeting. This memory for faces made it difficult for curious people to slip into the line twice in the same evening, as a few have done. She would look sweetly and directly into the offender's eyes and say, "Ah! this is twice that I have seen you this evening." The tone implied pleasure, but the culprit knew it was a mild rebuke for the breaking of social laws.

To-morrow "Steam or Electricity for Railroads."

A SMART LITTLE ETON.



It frequently happens that a new coat to match some skirt already in one's possession will obviate the necessity of a whole new suit, and a most charming coat suitable to home fashioning which would serve this purpose excellently is shown. The style is of the newest and suitable for wearing in any of the seasonable fabrics. The coat is especially well shaped by reason of the two front portions joined in bolero outline. This provides an opportunity for becoming adornment with

PASS ROOSEVELT RESOLUTION.

Connecticut Legislators, However, Make No Reference to Harriman. Hartford, Conn., April 10.—Evidently the Republican leaders of the State general assembly got sorry because the resolution introduced in the house yesterday endorsing President Roosevelt in his controversy with E. H. Harriman was rejected, for this afternoon another resolution endorsing the President was introduced with all reference to Harriman eliminated. The Rev. George H. Gardner, representative from Southington, whose resolution would not be received yesterday, offered one this afternoon endorsing "his wise initiative and courageous leadership" in the cause of "political, social, and business reforms."

ROOSEVELT DEFIES FORAKER

Makes Clear His Position in Inter-cine Fight in Ohio.

"Son-in-law" Longworth Bears Message—Negro Appointed to Important Office as Rebuke to Senator.

President Roosevelt yesterday made clear his position in the campaign in Ohio. He as good as came out into the open for Taft. He even anticipated by a few hours the firing of the first gun by Senator Foraker at Canton. And as Ohioans to-day voted on the issue, his speech will also be made aware of the White House alignment against him.

The first wholesale slap at Senators Foraker and Dick and Penrose was administered as the President's offices were closing. This came in the announcement that Ralph W. Tyler, of Columbus, Ohio, had been appointed auditor of the Treasury Department for the navy. W. W. Brown, one of Penrose's henchmen, who had held the office since McKinley was inaugurated, was detached to make the vacancy.

Following this announcement dispatches from Ohio stated that his son-in-law, "Nick" Longworth, had declared for the nomination of Secretary Taft. Just when Foraker is embarking on his struggle for mastery in Ohio the President makes the son-in-law a screamer for Taft, knowing well that this will injure Foraker and make Ohio realize how earnestly the White House desires his defeat. In more than one particular it justifies Secretary Loeb's boast of a few days ago, that "when they come to play politics they will find we are no novices."

And, while the prospect is remote, the President incidentally may be helping his son-in-law to a seat in the Senate. The President's willingness to use the patronage at his disposal to swing things for Taft is cleverly demonstrated in the appointment of Tyler. There are 50,000 negro voters in Ohio. When the Brownsville quarrel was red hot the President announced that he wished to appoint Tyler as supervisor of customs at Cincinnati, the home city of Senator Foraker. This caused such an uproar that Representative Longworth, who also lives at Cincinnati, intervened quietly. The President then sent word abroad into Ohio that there was such opposition by the Republican Congressmen to the appointment of a colored man there that he could not give Tyler a Federal office in that State.

Largest Morning Circulation.

All advertising contracts made by The Washington Herald are based upon its sworn circulation—a circulation in Washington larger by thousands than was ever before attained by any morning newspaper at the Capital. Its books are open.

FORAKER LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

pendent, and co-ordinate departments of government, should be commingled and vested, as they have been by that law, in the Interstate Commerce Commission. "I did not believe that the Congress had the power to make laws, it had the right to delegate that power to an administrative board. Whether I was right in entertaining this opinion will be determined when the Supreme Court of the United States passes on the question, as, sooner or later, it must."

"It was opposed to the Hepburn law because I also thought it unnecessary to enact legislation of such serious character that was of doubtful constitutionality, when we already had on the statute books another law under which all the evils complained of could be remedied if it should be held unconstitutional."

"In February, 1903, the Congress passed what is known as the Elkins law, which the Supreme Court had already held was constitutional, would be found sufficient to remedy all the evils, and other evils complained of if it should only be earnestly applied and enforced."

"Feels Himself Vindicated." "Since that debate, all that I said in that behalf has been abundantly vindicated. "The prosecutions of which we have heard so much against the railroads, and the sugar trust, and the beef trust, and the Standard Oil Company, and numerous other corporations have been brought under this Elkins law, and in no instance has the government failed to speedily secure convictions, except only where its own testimony has failed."

"There are pending to-day against the Standard Oil Company, under this Elkins law, numerous indictments, amounting in the aggregate to more than 10,000 counts. "No suit of the kind has been brought under the Hepburn law. No suit of the kind will be brought under the Hepburn law as long as the Elkins law stands on the statute books by the side of it, for, under the Elkins law, the remedy is simple, complete, and beyond question as to its constitutionality, while the Hepburn law lacks all of these qualities."

"Now that we have the Hepburn law, we will get out of it all the good we can, but I predict that as time passes the objections to it will be further vindicated. "Not only further good results under the Elkins law, but also by the disappointing results of its operation that will be realized generally by shippers and business men all over the country."

Supports Roosevelt's Measures. "Another session of Congress has just closed. There have been numerous measures pending, and acted upon, with which the President was prominently identified. So far as I can recall, I supported every one of them. There was one matter, however, about which I have taken a different view from him. I refer to the discharge, without honor, of the members of Companies B, C, and D, of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, on account of the shooting at Brownsville, Tex."

"This was an incident, not a policy. But it was an incident of such character that I felt it my duty as a representative of the people of Ohio to do with respect to it what I have done. "It was charged—and the President was made to believe—that certain men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had made a murderous midnight assault upon the sleeping soldiers of the United States at Brownsville, that they had 'shot up' the town, as the expression goes, and that they had killed one man, and wounded another, and put in jeopardy the lives of many. "I believed that this was done by a few, but that others of the battalion knew and refused to disclose the identity of the men who did it."

"As a result, he ordered that the whole battalion should be dismissed without honor, the innocent and the guilty alike; the guilty because they were guilty, the innocent because they could not be distinguished from the guilty."

Many Faithful Soldiers. "Among these men were old soldiers who had seen many years of service. Their services had been honest, faithful, gallant, and distinguished. One of them had served continuously for twenty-six years. In fifteen months he could have retired on a pension for life. His service had been rendered not only on the frontiers of this country, but in Cuba and in the Philippines. It had covered both war and peace. In all that long period not one single black mark had been registered against him. He had never been court-martialed; he had never been punished; he had never been even reprimanded. On every one of his numerous discharges it was recorded that his character was excellent, and that his services had been efficient."

"His case is but an illustration, in a little stronger degree, of many others. A number had served more than twenty years; many of them almost twenty years; all had acquired distinct and valuable rights, and all these rights were swept away from them in an instant by an executive order, which put them all alike in common disgrace, and sent them drifting among their countrymen, whom they had done so much to defend, branded as criminals who had done nothing in the shooting, or who had become accessories after the fact by protecting criminals who had."

"These men had been given no opportunity to be heard. It seemed to me that no man in this country was so humble that he should not be given a day in court somewhere, or some time, or some place, to make his defense, confront his accusers, and refute their testimony against him, and especially should soldiers have the benefit of such a hearing."

Acted Without Right. "I believed that this was their right under the Constitution. I did not believe that even the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, had power to deprive them of this right."

"But without regard to that question, I felt that they should have this opportunity. I secured it for them. It was a long, hard contest in the Senate, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution ordering an investigation."

"I spoke repeatedly in favor of the proposition, but the record was searched in vain to find one word of disrespect toward anybody from the President down to the humblest man figuring in any way in connection with the matter. "It was with me simply a great, broad question of constitutional power on the one hand, and constitutional right on the other. It has been said that it was an effort to secure the negro vote. It tries the patience to answer such charges, but I claim might be disposed of, one would think, by the simple statement that for more than thirty years I have been honored with that vote almost to a man, and simply because, as in this case, I have always upheld their rights under the Constitution and the laws."

"The investigation has been in progress. It is not yet completed. I would prefer not to speak of the result until they have been fully determined. But I challenge as I am, I do not hesitate to say that the testimony so far taken justifies the investigation. I cannot here and now analyze the testimony, but it is enough to say that the evidence already taken warrants the belief that not a man in

that battalion fired a gun. I do not believe any testimony can be secured that will refute anything that has been established."

Officers Change Opinion. "I am not alone in this belief. All the officers of that command, who, at the beginning were by circumstantial evidence made to believe some of their men had been participants in the shooting, are now of the opinion—and have so testified—that all were innocent."

"But however all this may be, the men have had a hearing. They have been permitted to state their defense; and whether that defense prevails or not, it has been demonstrated that this is a government of law, a government where the rights of citizens, no matter how humble they may be, shall be protected by the law, and under the law, and not a government under which, by autocratic and arbitrary orders and decrees, men may be dishonored and stripped of the most valuable rights. If there be any place in the United States where these sentiments should be indorsed more heartily than another, it is here, in Ohio; in the State that gave to the nation's gallery of great men and defenders and advocates of human rights as Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin F. Wade, Salmon P. Chase, John Sherman, and William McKinley."

"But running through all this contention there is found another broad and important question. What is the office of a Senator? Is he a mere agent to register the will of somebody else, or is he supposed to have opinions of his own, with liberty to stand for them in debate and when he votes?"

"If he be a mere agent, why have we always tried to select for this great office men of ability and high character? Anybody could follow somebody else. And why, if a Senator have no liberty of action should he be held accountable for the record he makes; and, if there is to be no difference of opinion, why have any discussion—or, in fact, why have any Senate or House?"

Accountable to People. "I have always understood and believed that the representatives of the people are accountable only to the people; that they are not properly subject to any other influence. For that reason I stand ever ready to render to my constituents an account of my stewardship. It is their right to have it—it is my duty to give it; and if they are dissatisfied they have a remedy for that dissatisfaction in their own hands. They can select another."

"But while conceding the right of everybody else to differ with me, I deny the right of anybody, except my constituents, to call me to account. I have never held any office by election. I have always been proud of the confidence in me so frequently manifested by the intelligent people of this great commonwealth. I am always ready to abide their judgement. I would not avoid or evade it if I could."

"Therefore, it is that I propose to carry my cause directly to them whenever issues may arise in which I am interested. If they agree with me, I shall be rejoiced; if not, I shall be satisfied. But while I will submit my cause to the people and abide their judgement, I will not submit to the obloquy or threats or menaces of any kind of any body, big or little, inside the State or outside of it. Neither will I acquiesce without protest in what I do not approve, no matter by whom it may be proposed."

"In all this I profess nothing new. I am simply one of the old school, who do not think one department should be allowed to swallow up the other departments of government, or that the Constitution should be amended except by the people, and in the way it provides."

Favors Dual System. "I believe in our dual system of government, one State and the other national; one to deal with local affairs, the other with those that are national and international. I believe that, as the business of the government multiply, it will become more and more strikingly manifest that our fathers were wise in providing such a system, and that instead of talking about the obsolescence of State lines, we should now more than ever be careful to preserve to the States their proper rights and functions, just as we have always been zealous to protect the Federal government in the exercise of all the powers delegated to it, either expressly or by implication."

"I believe also that our fathers were wise when they created five departments of government and made them separate, independent, and co-ordinate, and that the rights of each should be jealously protected against infringement by either of the others."

"In truth, this provision is the crown-glorious glory of our whole scheme of government."

"Montesquieu said, in writing of this general idea: "There would be an end of everything, were the same man, or the same body of men, to exercise the three powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolutions, and that of trying the causes of individuals."

"All great jurists and publicists in discussing this feature of our government have employed similar language."

"This provision is of such vital character and has such direct relation to the public welfare and the rights and liberties of individual citizens that no public clamor, no alleged exigency, no party considerations, no personal advantage of any kind, can justify or excuse any man, who, in the discharge of a public duty, consciously disregards or violates it."

Proud of the Constitution. "We have every reason to be proud of the Constitution that George Washington and his associates made, as it has been perfected by Abraham Lincoln and the heroic men of his day and generation."

"For more than a hundred years it has stood the test of every emergency through which we have passed. We have lived under it happily, and have grown great, prosperous, and powerful. It is no longer an experiment. It has been triumphantly vindicated."

"We can be proud also of the honor and integrity of the business men of this country. While the most need to-day is not so much an increased surveillance and guardianship of law as that liberty of action and trust and confidence in protection under the law which they have always heretofore enjoyed."

"Bad men and bad corporations and trusts there are, and always have been and always will be; but there is also a law for their prevention and punishment, and with respect to all such let the law take its course."

Thankful for Prosperity. "We are now enjoying the most unexampled prosperity we have ever known. That it is a sound and genuine prosperity is evidenced by the fact that the recent panics and heavy losses in stocks and securities have not caused the failure of a single banking or mercantile house in the whole country."

"This is a high tribute to our business men. It shows that they have wrought well not only for themselves, but also for their country and their countrymen. In the presence of this fact, it may be confidently said that they do not need any moral regeneration. They are already on the highest plane the business men of this or any other country have ever occupied."

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, of the Canton Board of Trade, that you are a

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBIA TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30. George M. Cohan's Musical Comedy Triumph.

"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES" NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW ON SALE. CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents.

ROBERT LORRAINE In "The Most Brilliant Intellectual Comedy of the English-speaking Stage." **MAN AND SUPERMAN** By BERNARD SHAW.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE By CHARLES KLEIN. Next Week—Mats. Wed. and Sat. **SEATS SELLING** Henry Arthur Jones' Masterpiece.

THE HYPOCRITES "Exquisite in its vision; Delightful in its plot." The Original Cast and Production from the Lyceum at the Hudson Theater, New York City.

MAJESTIC THE FAMILY THEATER. Return of the Favorite and Gifted Young Star. **KATHRYN PURNELL** In the Great Domestic Melodrama. **"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN"** Next Week—THE BELLE OF RICHMOND.

part of this great class; that you are contributors to their achievements, and sharers in their accomplishments. I cannot do better than exhort you to profit by the teachings of this experience. "We have the greatest country in the world, the best government any people ever enjoyed, and the richest rewards for all who strive to secure them. "As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. If we are only content with our lot and faithful to our own duties and interests."

HERMANN NAMES RELATIVES.

Tells Court Which of His Kinfolk Held Office Under Him.

United States Attorney Baker yesterday continued the cross-examination of Binger Hermann, confining himself in large part to questions on the appointment of a number of the defendant's relatives to subordinate position in the General Land Office, which fact was admitted. The specific charge of destroying thirty-five letter-press copy books of the records of the General Land Office, only entered into the examination through the alleged fact that Hermann wrote letters to these relatives which were copied into the destroyed volumes.

To questions relating to the telegram sent to Mays in Portland, July 25, 1902, Mr. Hermann clung to his explanation, that he could not recall the exact circumstances connected with the sending of this message.

Hermann named the following relatives holding office under his administration: W. A. Border, an uncle, appointed forest supervisor; Edward Bender, brother-in-law, forest supervisor; Arthur B. Hermann, the latter's son; Kyle Miller, son-in-law, special agent; and Ernest S. Glatfelter, distant cousin, messenger.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Maj. ERNEST HINDS, Artillery Corps, detailed in Washington, General's Department.

Private JOHN C. SMITH, Company I, First Infantry, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, transferred to infantry, unassigned.

Recruit PETER W. BARRY, cavalry, discharged without honor from the army by commanding officer, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, on account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court.

Recruit WILLIAM REEDS, Field Artillery, in confinement at Fort Thomas, discharged without honor from the army by reason of desertion.

Chief Medical DANIEL MARSHALL, Thirtieth Infantry, placed upon retired list.

Recruits LESTER M. DUNNE and FRANK MARKIEWICZ, infantry, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, transferred to Hospital Corps as privates to Company C, General Hospital, Washington Barracks.

First Lieut. JAMES I. MARKE, assistant surgeon, transferred to army transport service, at San Francisco, relieving First Lieut. OMAR W. PINKSTON, assistant surgeon, as surgeon of transport steamer, U. S. S. "Albatross."

Recruit AUGUST C. JENSEN, Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, from General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Fort Myer.

Cook HENRY WHITE, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, placed upon retired list.

First Lieut. CHARLES E. BIRNEY, Artillery Corps, to Fort Myer, for examination for promotion, thence to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs.

Capt. JOHN S. WYNN, Second Cavalry, detached in Quartermaster's Department, vice Capt. CALF P. JOHNSON, quartermaster, who is assigned to Second Cavalry, Capt. WYNN to take charge construction work at Boise Barracks, relieving Maj. Reuben B. Turner, Eighth Infantry.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander I. K. SEYMOUR, to navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. J. TAUSIG, to navy yard, League Island, and for duty in connection with fitting out of Kaeser.

Lieut. V. TOMB, detached Kearsarge, to naval station, Guantanamo.

Lieut. F. L. OLIVER, to Franklin.

Warrant Machinist L. T. COOPER, detached Gunster to inspection duty, Philadelphia.

Marine Corps. Second Lieut. HERMANN T. VULTE, detached from Marine Corps, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Maj. LEWIS C. LUCAS, detached First Brigade of Marines, Manila, to San Francisco, report by telegram to Brigadier General, commandant.

Capt. FRANK E. EVANS, retired, detached recruiting district of Missouri, report to brigadier general, commandant, at Washington.

Capt. HEROLD C. SNYDER, detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, to charge recruiting district of Missouri, report by telegram to Brigadier General, commandant, at Washington.

Second Lieut. EDWARD S. WILLING, to School of Application, Annapolis, for instruction.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Bureau of Navigation: And—April 8, to Hampton Roads, April 9, to Long Beach, Blackley, and Wilkes, at Port Royal.

April 8, to San Francisco, from Guantanamo for Quantico for Newport News; Nero, from Guantanamo for Truxillo.

Montenach ordered placed in commission in reserve at navy yard, Norfolk, for special duty during Jamestown Exposition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Chase's POLITE VAUDEVILLE. Daily Matinee, 2c. Evening, 5c and 10c.

EMMA CARUS, the Popular Broadway Star Feature of "Woodmen," the Weber Co., Ac. **PAUL SPADONI**, Acrobats. **PAT ROONEY** and **MARION BENT**, COLLINS and **HARRY T. HARRIS**, Lambert. **THE POLYMER**, a Comedy sketch picture. **Next Week—(100) ADLER "MADRE COVING,"** with **E. J. CONNELLEY** & **CO.** Tom Adams. **The Arthur** Ac. (See Seats Today).

BELASCO TO-NIGHT. 25c to \$1.50. Independent of the Theatrical Trust. **HENRY MILLER** Presents a New Play, **ON PAROLE**. A Romance of the South, with **Charlotte Walker** and **Vincent Serrano**. Saturday Night—Bent Building, Ford, D. A. K. **Next Week—(100) ADLER "MADRE COVING,"** with **E. J. CONNELLEY** & **CO.** Tom Adams. **The Arthur** Ac. (See Seats Today).

BERTHA KALICH IN HARRISON GREY FISK'S Production of **THE KREUTZER SONATA**. A Romance of the South, with **Charlotte Walker** and **Vincent Serrano**. Saturday Night—Bent Building, Ford, D. A. K. **Next Week—(100) ADLER "MADRE COVING,"** with **E. J. CONNELLEY** & **CO.** Tom Adams. **The Arthur** Ac. (See Seats Today).

WATSON'S BURLESQUERS WITH THAT FUNNY COMEDIAN, **BILLY WATSON**. EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! **YAMOTO JAS.** Next Week—(100) ADLER "MADRE COVING," with **E. J. CONNELLEY** & **CO.** Tom Adams. **The Arthur** Ac. (See Seats Today).

ALASKA TO WASHINGTON BY DOG TEAM Illustrated by 100 Stereograph Views. Five Edible Dogs on the Stage. **EXHIBITION ALASKA COSTUMES.** **FEEDING OF THE DOGS.** Benefit President's Fund, Dept. of Natural History. Mr. Franklin Moses, the lecturer, just completed journey of over 6,000 miles. Admission—Building for Boys, 1732 G Street. 25 cents.

BASEBALL AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK, 7th and Florida Ave. **4 P. M. TO-DAY 4 P. M.** **OPENING OF THE SEASON** **NATIONALS VS. NEW YORK** April 12, 13, 15. — New York